

39830. HOLCUS HALEPENSIS L. Poaceæ. Johnson grass.
(*Sorghum halepensis* Pers.)

From Kirkee, Bombay, Poona, India. Presented by Mr. W. Burns, Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, through Mr. C. V. Piper, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 26, 1915.

39831 to 39833. IPOMOEA BATATAS (L.) Poir. Convolvulaceæ. Sweet potato.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Presented by Mr. Juan T. Roig, botanist, Agricultural Experiment Station. Tubers received January 25, 1915. Quoted notes by Mr. Roig.

39831. "No. 75. *Cascarillo*; white. From Madruga, Havana. Yielding 23,791 arrobas (of 25 pounds each) per caballería (33½ acres)."

39832. "No. 199. *Picadito*; white. From Trinidad, Santa Clara. Yielding 12,617 arrobas (of 25 pounds each) per caballería (33½ acres)."

39833. "No. 98. *San Pedro blanco*, white. From Taco Taco, Pinar del Rio. Yielding 25,217 arrobas (of 25 pounds each) per caballería (33½ acres)."

39834. ANNONA CHERIMOLA Miller. Annonaceæ. Cherimoya.

From Guemes, Argentina. Presented by Mr. Henry F. Schultz, through Mr. L. J. Keena, American consul general, Buenos Aires. Received January 23, 1915.

"The cherimoya was introduced into Campo Santo from Peru about 50 years ago, and while the famous 'oldest residents,' who heard the tales of the original importers, claim that the fruits have degenerated greatly, it must be admitted that the quality of the present-grown cherimoyas in this region is very fine indeed. I have never eaten as good cherimoyas in Central America or in the United States as are produced here; their flavor and aroma are exquisite and their texture velvety and most delicious. The beautifully fragrant, creamlike pulp melts in the mouth like the best ice cream, and, were it not for the somewhat objectionable seeds, a finer fruit could hardly be imagined. After sampling the locally produced cherimoya I feel no hesitancy in withdrawing the statement which I have made in the States, before visiting this country, that cherimoya culture had no important future in the United States. California can undoubtedly produce at least as good cherimoyas as are raised in this country, and as soon as people acquire a taste for them and learn to know and appreciate the fruit cherimoya culture will become quite an important addition to horticulture in that State." (*Schultz.*)

For detailed information, see report from the American consul, dated December 18, 1914.

39835. PERSEA AMERICANA Miller. Lauraceæ. Avocado.
(*Persea gratissima* Gaertn. f.)

From Rome, Italy. Presented by Dr. Gustav Eisen. Received January 26, 1915.

"A different variety from those sent before (S. P. I. No. 34698). Hardy, seeds smaller." (*Eisen.*)